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Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

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Cooling unit for a drinking water fountain, and water fountain containing such a unit

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COOLING UNIT FOR A DRINKING WATER FOUNTAIN, AND WATER FOUNTAIN
CONTAINING SUCH A UNIT.

The present invention relates to a cooling unit for drinking water fountains, and
5 fountains containing such a unit.

Drinking water fountains are known generally in the art, and many systems
have been commercialised for a long period of time. Most drinking fountains
can be classed into one of two types : mainline water supplied drinking
fountains, or bottled water fountains. Most of the drinking water fountains
10 manufactured today have a cooling unit that enables water in the fountain to
be chilled before being dispensed, and possibly also a heating unit in order to
provide warm or tempered drinking water to the user. The cooling units on
most drinking water fountains involve a system of heat exchange with an
evaporator coil that chills a thermal exchange liquid and then this chilled
15 thermal exchange liquid is pumped around a separate coil through which the
water to be chilled is circulated. As the warmer drinking water passes through
the coil containing the thermal exchange liquid, heat energy is transferred by
conduction from the drinking water to the thermal exchange liquid, and in this
way the drinking water becomes cooler.

20 The current configuration of most cooling units in drinking water fountains is
rather complex, and this does not make them easy to maintain, or clean.
Furthermore, each drinking water fountain is generally designed in such a way
that it is very difficult to replace one cooling unit with another from a different
manufacturer, which also makes maintenance more costly, and very much
25 dependent on the initial manufacturer of the fountain.

The present applicants have sought to overcome these problems by providing a
self-contained cooling unit designed in such a way that it is both easy to
maintain, clean, and install in other manufacturers' drinking water fountains.
Such a self-contained cooling unit therefore opens up a whole range of water
30 fountains that may be aging, or in need of repair, and which can be easily
converted to function with the self-contained cooling unit of the present

invention.

Accordingly, one object of the present invention is a self-contained cooling unit for drinking water fountains, wherein the cooling unit comprises :

- an outer casing forming a fluidtight chamber ;
- 5 - a thermal exchange fluid held within the chamber ;
- a source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid ;
- at least one drinking water conduit arranged within the chamber and having a drinking water inlet and a drinking water outlet outside of said chamber.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the fluidtight chamber holding the
10 thermal exchange fluid is divided into two sub-chambers, an inner sub-chamber being contained within an outer sub-chamber.

In still yet another preferred embodiment, the thermal exchange fluid is provided with at least one flow passage within the chamber for flow of the thermal exchange fluid within the chamber. Even more preferably, the at least
15 one flow passage allows thermal exchange fluid to flow from the outer sub-chamber to the inner sub-chamber and vice-versa.

Preferably, the at least one drinking water conduit is located in an outer sub-chamber of the chamber. Alternatively, and in another preferred embodiment, the at least one drinking water conduit is located in an inner sub-chamber of
20 the chamber. In either case, the drinking water conduit is preferably arranged within the chamber as a coil.

In one preferred embodiment, the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is located on an external wall of the chamber, and most preferably, the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange
25 fluid is located on an external wall of the inner sub-chamber. In another preferred embodiment, the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is located within the inner sub-chamber of the chamber, and in a particularly preferred alternative embodiment, said source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is located within an exterior cavity
30 formed by a wall of the inner sub-chamber.

The sources of cold energy that can be used in the cooling unit of the present

invention are multiple and various. In one preferred embodiment, the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is a Peltier plate. In yet another preferred, but different embodiment, the source of cold energy is a dielectric cooler. In still yet another preferred embodiment, the source of cold
5 energy is an evaporator coil placed within an inner sub-chamber of the chamber.

In one particularly preferred embodiment, an insulating material is provided on one side of the chamber between the source of cold energy located on an external wall, and the external wall of the chamber. This prevents that side of
10 the chamber from becoming too cold, and thereby avoids the problem of the thermal exchange fluid changing phase from fluid to solid.

In still yet another preferred embodiment, the self-contained cooling unit further comprises a temperature sensor located within the chamber. The sensor is chosen for its ability to not only monitor the temperature, and send
15 according signals to increase or decrease cold generation, but can also detect a phase change in the thermal exchange fluid and send an appropriate signals to control this.

In terms of thermal exchange fluids, many are known to the skilled person, and do not need to be mentioned here. For the purposes of the present invention,
20 water is the preferred thermal exchange fluid, because of its ability to form ice within the chamber that generates even more cold than the thermal exchange fluid.

Brief Description of the Figures

25 Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a first preferred embodiment of the self-contained cooling unit for drinking water fountains according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of a second preferred embodiment of the self-contained cooling unit for drinking water fountains according to the present
30 invention.

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of a preferred device similar to the device of

Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of still yet a further preferred embodiment of the device of the present invention.

Figure 5 is yet another preferred embodiment of the device of the present
5 invention.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

The following description in association with the Figures is merely exemplary and serves to illustrate some of the most preferred embodiments of the
10 present invention.

Figure 1 shows a cross-sectional representation of a self-contained cooling unit according to a first preferred embodiment. The unit is indicated generally by the reference number 1, and comprises an outer casing 2 forming a fluidtight chamber, having a top closure 3 and a bottom closure 8. The chamber is
15 subdivided into two sub-chambers, an outer sub-chamber 5, and an inner sub-chamber 7, located within the outer sub-chamber 5. The outer 5 and inner 7 sub-chambers are defined by an outer wall 4 and an inner wall 6 respectively, whereby the space between the outer wall 4 and the inner wall 6 corresponds to the outer sub-chamber 5, and the inner wall 6 is continuous and generally
20 circular in circumference, thereby defining a space inside of the circumference that is the inner sub-chamber 7.

The self-contained cooling unit of this embodiment also comprises a drinking water conduit 11 arranged in a coil within the outer sub-chamber 5, and having a drinking water inlet 9 and a drinking water outlet 10 connected to the
25 drinking water conduit, but located outside of the chamber. The unit is also equipped with a temperature sensor 12, that projects down from the top closure 3 into the inner sub-chamber 7. The temperature sensor 12 is covered with an insulating sheath material 13 along most of its length, except for the tip. The sensor is capable of detecting not only fluid temperatures, but can also
30 check for the presence of phase change with the inner sub-chamber. Both the inner 5 and outer sub-chambers are filled with the same thermal exchange

fluid, for example water (not shown). The thermal exchange fluid can flow from one sub-chamber to the next via at least one flow passage within the chambers 5, 7. The water used as thermal exchange fluid and held within the chambers, is circulated between the inner and outer sub-chambers 5, 7, via a pump 14
5 arranged on the side of the unit, which pump takes thermal exchange water from the inner sub-chamber 7 and pumps it through a passage 16 back into the outer chamber 5. In this way, thermal exchange fluid is caused to flow up the side of the outer sub-chamber 5 around and over the water conduit 11, and then over the top of the inner wall 6 to fall down from the top of the unit into
10 the inner sub-chamber 7. Pump 15 is provided adjacent to a passage 17 to enable the thermal exchange fluid to be pumped out, either permanently or temporarily, and then be pumped back into the chamber via passage 17.

The inner sub-chamber 7 houses a source of cold energy that is transferable to the thermal exchange fluid. In the currently preferred embodiment, the source
15 of cold energy is an evaporator circuit 18 that is held within the inner sub-chamber such that cold energy is dissipated into the thermal exchange fluid, in this case, water, and then this water is pumped around the chamber out of the inner sub-chamber 7, and into the outer sub-chamber 5, as explained above. As the evaporator charges the water with cold energy, ice crystals tend to form in
20 the inner sub-chamber 7, and this adds to the cooling effect on the water that is the thermal exchange fluid. Consequently, when the unit is in operation, the chilled thermal exchange fluid is circulated over and around the drinking water conduit 11, resulting in chilling and cooling of the drinking water in the conduit 11. After having entered the system by inlet 9 in an unchilled state, the
25 drinking water will exit the system via outlet 10, and have been chilled in the process.

Turning now to Figure 2, in this preferred embodiment of the self-contained cooling unit, elements that are the same as in the previously described embodiment with respect to Figure 1 have been given the same reference
30 numerals. The unit still comprises a chamber having two sub-chambers, one outer sub-chamber 5, and one inner sub-chamber 7, defined by an outer wall 4, and an inner wall 6. This time however, the drinking water conduit 11 is

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that use a bag system for distributing water. In this case, the cooling unit needs to be dimensioned according to the corresponding dimensions of the bag, i.e. relatively narrow, and relatively long. Consequently, the coils of the drinking water conduit have been made tighter in order to fit into a smaller volume and still offer sufficient surface contact for the thermal exchange fluid, which is partly frozen as ice in outer sub-chamber 5, to contact the drinking water conduit and ensure adequate cooling.

The preferred embodiment of Figure 4 shows yet another way in which the self-contained cooling unit can be arranged. This unit is similar to that described previously in the description with respect to Figure 1. The only differences here are that :

- the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is an evaporator 27 contained within a ceramic shell. Such ceramic shells evaporators are known in the art per se to the skilled person, and do not require further description here ;
- the ceramic shell evaporator 27 is inserted in a sealingly engaging manner into an exterior cavity 30 formed by a wall 29 of the inner sub-chamber 7.

As can be seen, this arrangement also makes it easy to change or replace the ceramic shell evaporator 27, should that ever be necessary. The shape of the exterior cavity 30 formed by the wall 29 of the inner sub-chamber 7 substantially corresponds to the peripheral shape of the ceramic shell evaporator 27, such that introduction of the latter into the former leads to an elastically gripped and engaged seal between the two.

In a still yet further preferred embodiment, as illustrated in Figure 5, the same basic unit is modified in that the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is a Peltier plate 31. These are known to the skilled person as such and do not need to be described further. The Peltier plate 31 is attached or affixed to the outside of the wall 6 of the inner sub-chamber 7, preferably towards the bottom 8, and the temperature sensor 12 is extended down from the top 3 of the chamber so that the tip of the sensor is

substantially in alignment with the middle of the Peltier plate 31. In this way, the temperature sensor can more precisely control the degree of cold energy generated, and any ice build-up within the chamber.

The above examples are merely representative of some preferred
5 embodiments of the invention are not intended to limit the spirit or scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

- 1) A self-contained cooling unit for drinking water fountains, wherein the cooling unit comprises :
 - an outer casing forming a fluidtight chamber ;
 - 5 - a thermal exchange fluid held within the chamber ;
 - a source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid ;
 - at least one drinking water conduit arranged within the chamber and having a drinking water inlet and a drinking water outlet outside of said chamber.
- 10 2) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 1, wherein the fluidtight chamber holding the thermal exchange fluid is divided into two sub-chambers, an inner sub-chamber being contained within an outer sub-chamber.
- 15 3) A self-contained cooling unit according to any of claims 1 or 2, wherein the thermal exchange fluid is provided with at least one flow passage within the chamber for flow of the thermal exchange fluid within the chamber.
- 4) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 3, wherein the at least one flow passage allows thermal exchange fluid to flow from the outer sub-chamber to the inner sub-chamber and vice-versa.
- 20 5) A self-contained cooling unit according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 4, wherein the at least one drinking water conduit is located in an outer sub-chamber of the chamber.
- 6) A self-contained cooling unit according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 4, wherein the at least one drinking water conduit is located in an inner sub-chamber of the chamber.
- 25 7) A self-contained cooling unit according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is located on an external wall of the chamber.
- 8) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 7, wherein the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is located on an external wall of the inner sub-chamber.
- 30 9) A self-contained cooling unit according to any one of the preceding claims,

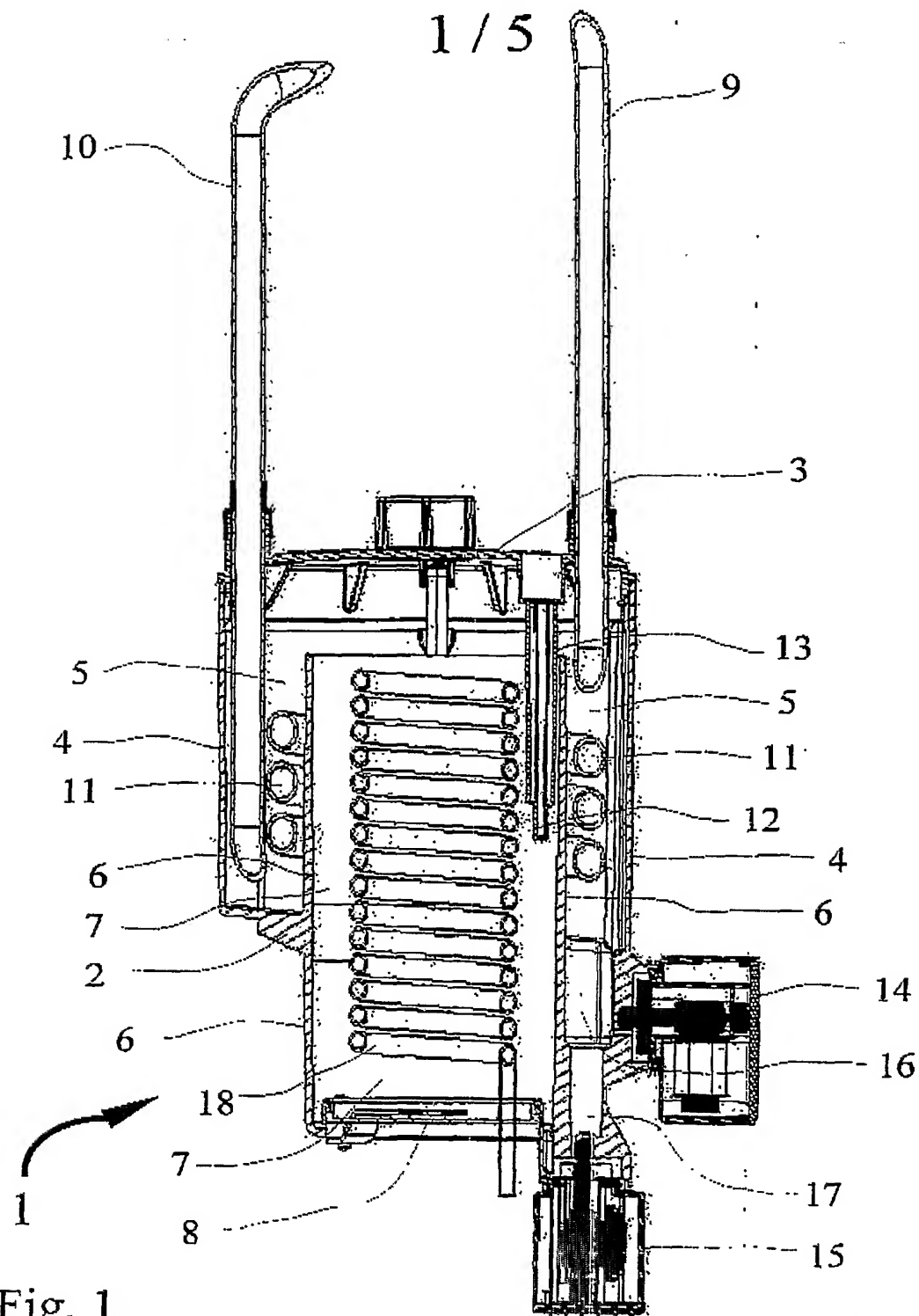
wherein the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is located within the inner sub-chamber of the chamber.

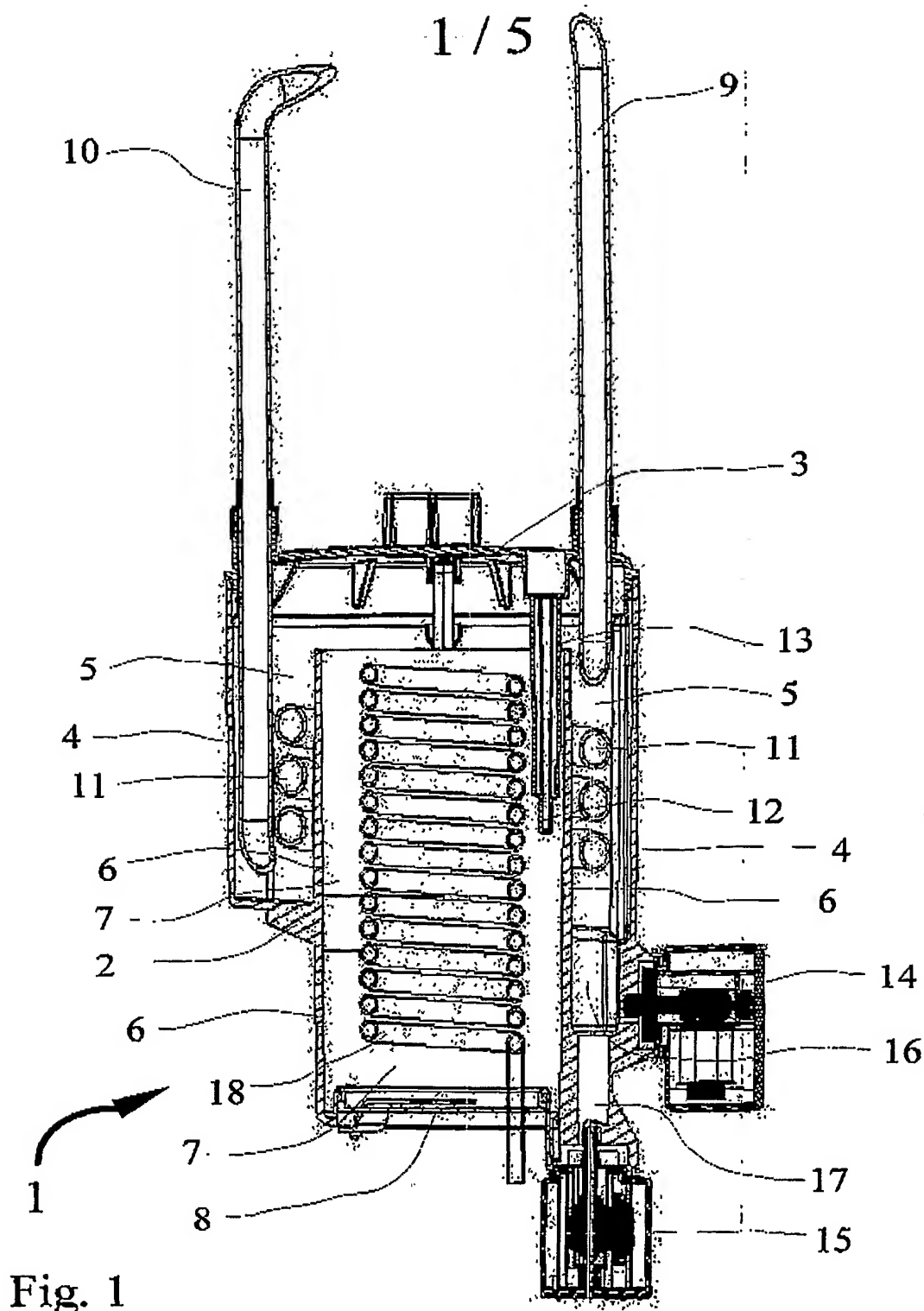
- 10) A self-contained cooling unit according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal
5 exchange fluid is located within an exterior cavity formed by a wall of the inner sub-chamber.
- 11) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 1, wherein the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is a Peltier plate.
- 12) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 1, wherein the source of
10 cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is a dielectric cooler.
- 13) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 1, wherein the source of cold energy transferable to the thermal exchange fluid is an evaporator coil placed within an inner sub-chamber of the chamber.
- 14) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 1, wherein an insulating
15 material is provided on one side of the chamber between the source of cold energy located on an external wall, and the external wall of the chamber.
- 15) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 1, further comprising a temperature sensor located within the chamber.
- 16) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 1, wherein the thermal
20 exchange fluid is water.
- 17) A self-contained cooling unit according to claim 1, wherein the at least one drinking water conduit is arranged within the chamber in a coil.

ABSTRACT

- Fig. 1**

FIGURE POUR L'ABREGE





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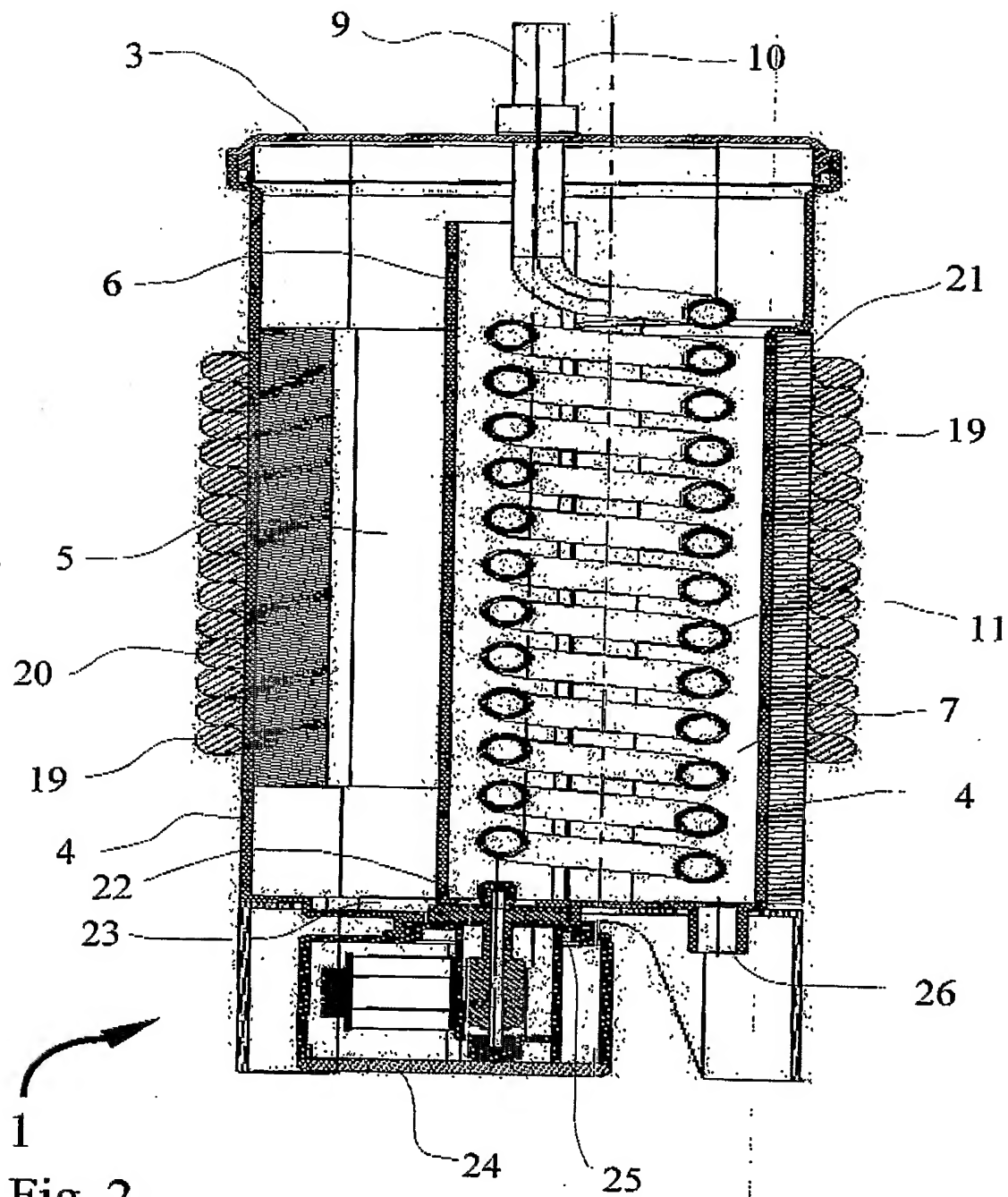


Fig. 2

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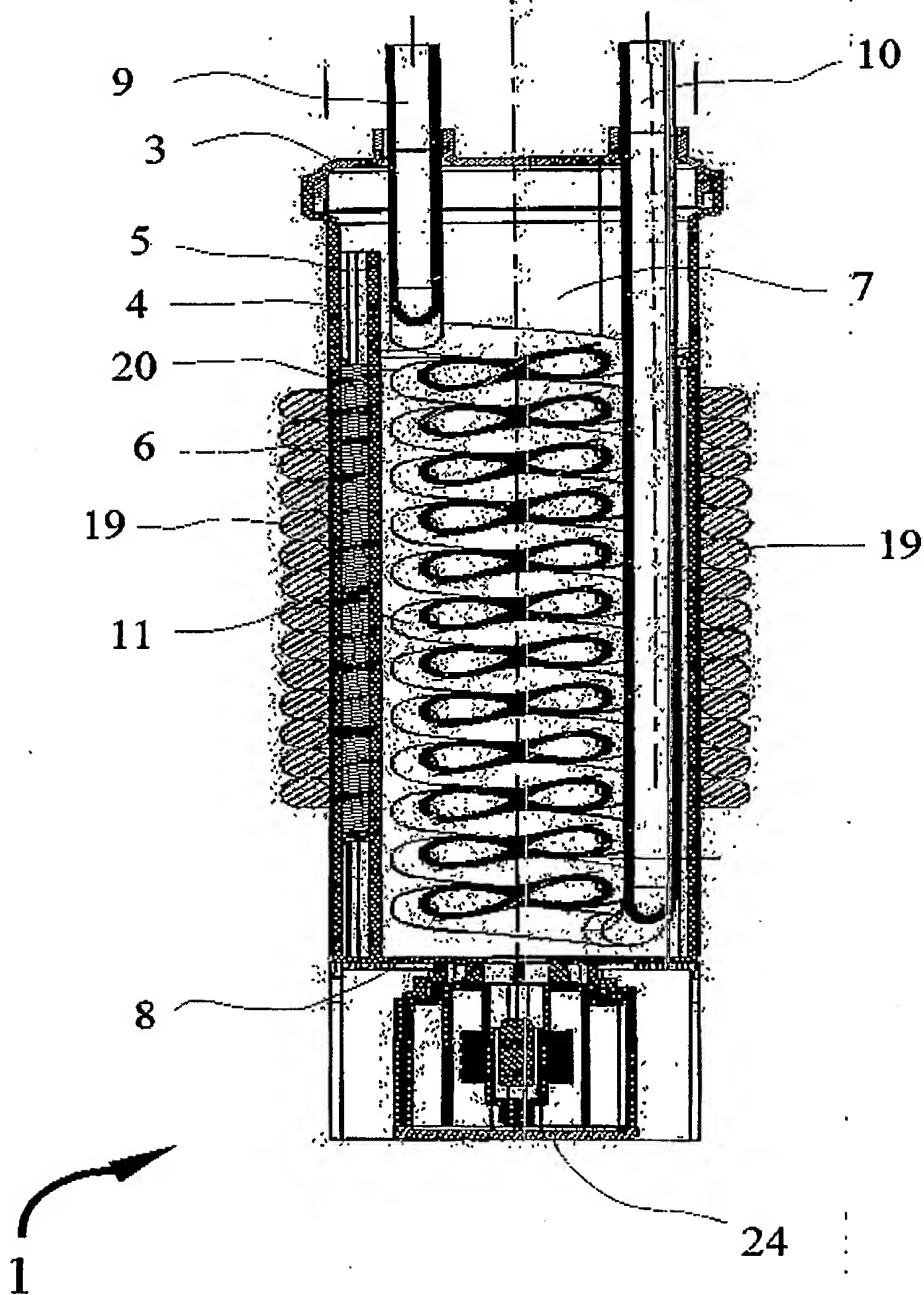


Fig. 3

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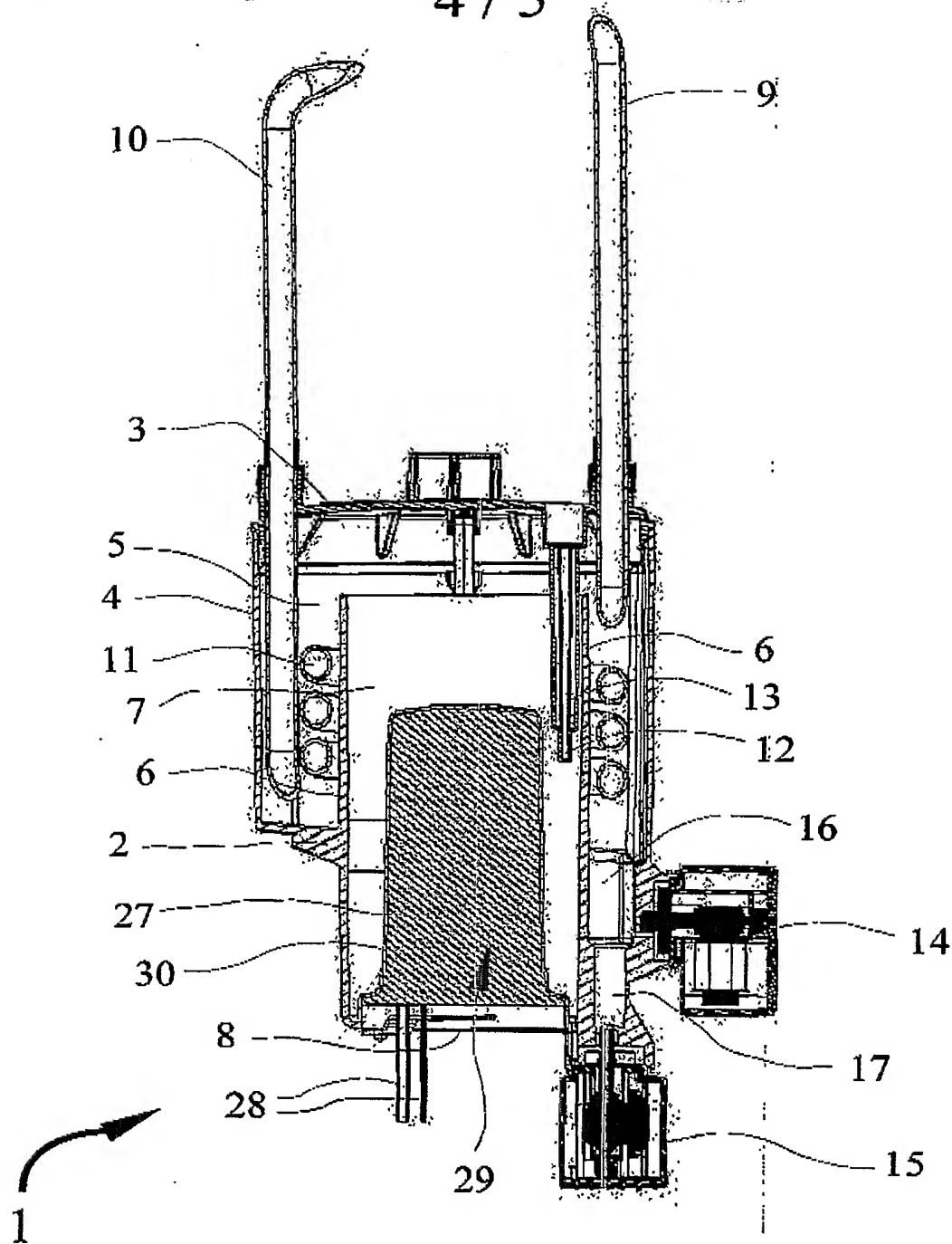


Fig. 4

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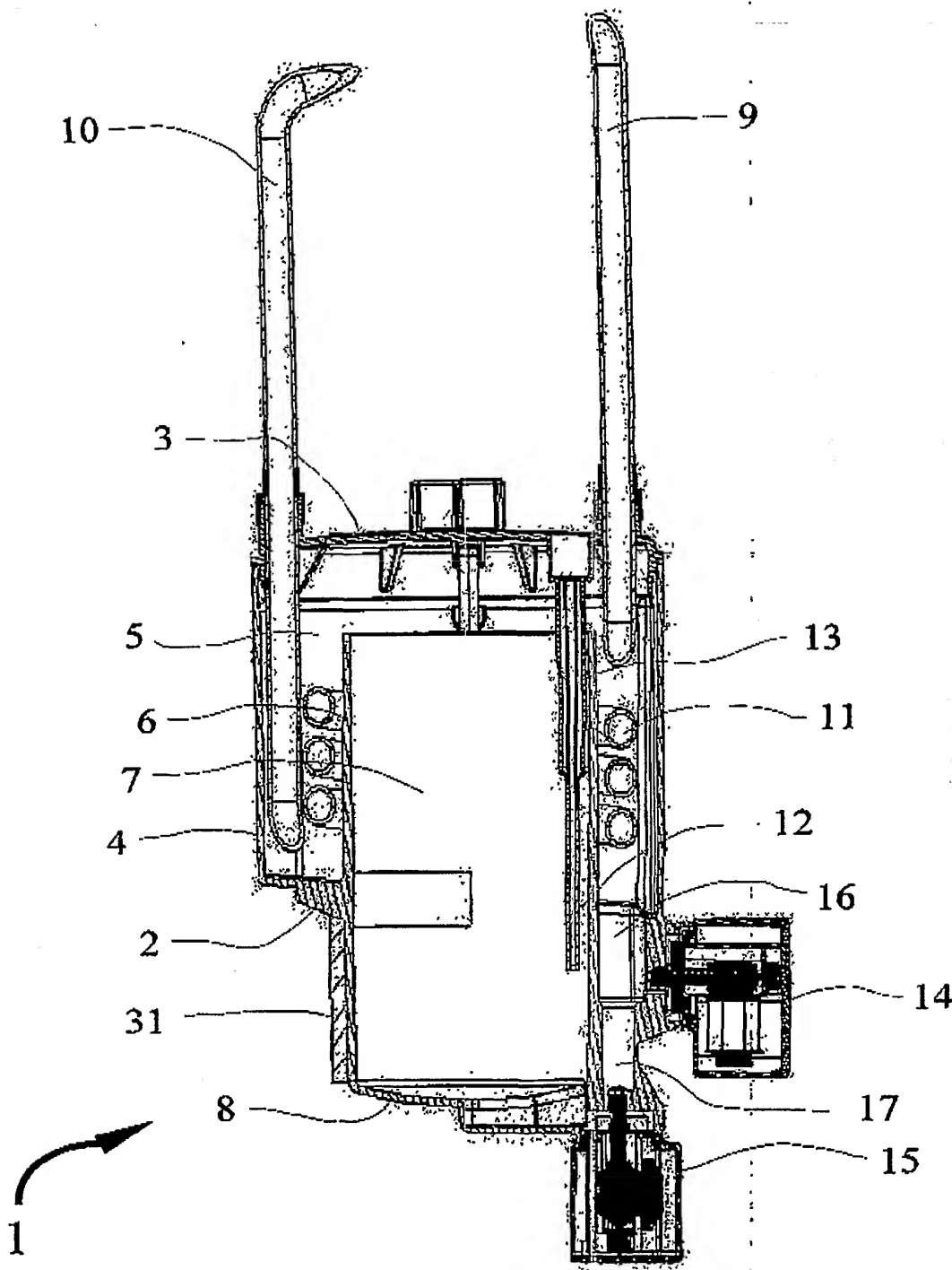


Fig. 5

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